(54) Title: SOLID STATE IMAGING DEVICE
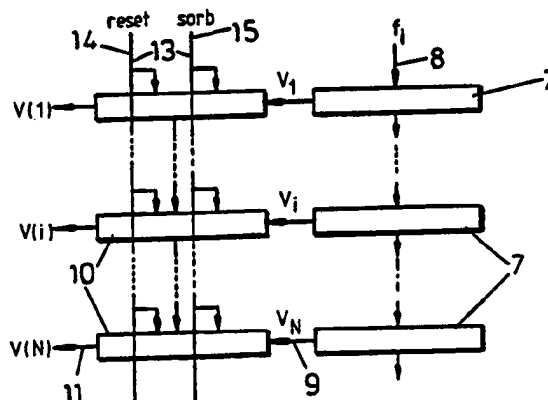
(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to solid state imaging or devices and in particular to such devices provided with electronic exposure control means. The device comprises a 2-D array of sensing cells (3), and horizontal and vertical scanning means (4, 5) coupled to each cell (3). The vertical scanning means (5) comprises a plurality of vertical scanning lines (11), each commonly connected to sensing cells (3) arranged in a horizontal direction (12), and vertical shift register means (6) having outputs connected to the vertical scanning lines (11) for driving them with control pulses so as to cause each line to be successively reset and then sampled after a variable period defining an integration time. The vertical shift register means comprises a single vertical shift register (6) formed and arranged to be driven with an input fi so as to drive a group of successive vertical scanning lines (11) during each line period. Global reset and sample signal drive means are connected (14, 15) to each of said lines (11) via a decode cell (10), each of which is connected to the decode cells (10) of preceding and succeeding lines $i + 1$ and $i - 1$. The decode cells (10) are formed and arranged so that the leading line i of the group of lines from $i + n + 1$ to N and 1 to i being reset is sampled, the number of lines in the group being reset determining the number of lines in a group ahead of the sampled line i which are not being reset and hence the integration time, whereby the integration time may be varied by variation of the input fi to the vertical shift register (6). The present invention also provides a method of automatically electronically controlling exposure using a solid state image pick-up device of the invention.

SOLID STATE IMAGING DEVICE

The present invention relates to solid state imaging or
image pick-up devices and in particular to such devices
provided with electronic exposure control means.

It is known that exposure control in apparatus
5   incorporating solid state image pick-up devices can be
realised electronically - rather than mechanically using
iris means - by varying the integration time of the
sensor cells i.e. the period of time after resetting of
the sensor cells during which they are exposed to light
10   before they are sampled. The arrangements previously
used for varying the integration time have though been
relatively complex and cumbersome including, for
example, the use of multiple vertical shift registers.

It is an object of the present invention to avoid or
15   minimise one or more of the above disadvantages.

The present invention provides a solid state image
pick-up device comprising a two-dimensional array of
sensing cells, each sensing cell having a photodiode and
a transistor for reading from and writing to the
20   photodiode, horizontal and vertical scanning means
coupled to each cell of the array, wherein said vertical
scanning means comprises a plurality of vertical
scanning lines, each commonly connected to sensing cells
arranged in a horizontal direction, and vertical shift
25   register means having outputs connected to the vertical
scanning lines for driving the vertical scanning lines
with control pulses so as to cause each line to be
successively reset and then sampled after a variable
period defining an integration time, characterised in
30   that the vertical shift register means comprises a
single vertical shift register formed and arranged to be
driven with an input so as to drive a group of

successive vertical scanning lines during each line
period, and there are provided global reset and sample
signal driven means connected to each of said lines via
a decode cell, each said decode cell being connected to
5   the decode cells of preceding and succeeding lines, said
decode cells being formed and arranged so that the
leading line of the group of lines being reset is
sampled, the number of lines in the group being reset
determining the number of lines in a group ahead of the
10 sampled line which are not being reset and hence the
integration time, whereby the integration time may be
varied by variation of the input to the vertical shift
register.

With a solid state image pick-up device of the present
15 invention it is possible to control exposure
electronically in a simple and economic manner with only
one vertical shift register thereby minimising the
overall size and hence area of circuitry required on the
integrated circuit semi-conductor chip and hence
20 facilitating maximal miniaturisation of the device.

It will be appreciated that various combinations of
logic gates may be used to realise the decode cell,
including arrangements with as few as four logic gates
as will be further described hereinbelow.

25 Further preferred features and advantages of the present
invention will appear from the following detailed
description given by way of example of a preferred
embodiment illustrated with reference to the
accompanying drawings in which:
30 Fig. 1 is a general schematic plan view of a solid state
image pick-up device of the type disclosed in our
earlier International Patent Publication No. WO 91/04633;
Fig. 2 is a detail view showing part of the vertical

shift register of the device of Fig. 1 with associated
decode cells and connections thereto;
Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of the status of
the various lines in the device of Figs. 1 and 2 at any
5   given time;
Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the internal
architecture of an individual decode cell;
Figs. 5 to 7 showing waveforms for the vertical shift
register input, the reset signal, and a comparison of
10 the waveforms for different lines at any given time; and
Fig. 8 illustrates a suitable control algorithm for
exposure control.

Fig. 1 shows a solid state image pick-up device 1
comprising a two-dimensional array 2 of sensing cells 3
15 coupled to horizontal and vertical scanning means 4 and
5, respectively. The vertical scanning means comprises
a vertical shift register 6 containing a plurality of
vertical shift register cells 7 having a common input
line 8 for receiving input signals f_i and each connected
20 9 via a respective decode cell 10 to a vertical scanning
line 11 connected in turn to a horizontal row 12 of
sensing cells 3 (see Fig. 1). Each of the decode cells
10 is also commonly connected 13 to global reset and
sampling lines 14 and 15, respectively.

25 The vertical shift register input signal f_i is made up
of a block of reset control pulses for enabling
resetting of a number of the vertical scanning lines 11
- lines i+n+1 to N and 1 to i leaving lines i+1 to i+n
"integrating" i.e. "recording" the light falling on them
30 until they are sampled - see Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 5
the number of pulses in the block may be varied so that
at any given moment any number from just one to all of
the lines are reset - corresponding to maximum number of
lines "integrating" and hence maximum integration period

resulting in maximum exposure and _vice versa_
respectively. As shown in Figs. 2 and 4, all the lines
11 receive a reset signal via the global reset line 14.
Only those lines 11 receiving control reset signals via
5   the respective vertical shift register cells 7 are
however actually reset.

As may be seen from Fig. 7, the sample signal received
via the global sampling line 15, is timed ahead of the
reset signal received via the global reset line 14 so
10   that the sampled line i is sampled prior to being
reset. The decode cell 10 is formed and arranged so
that whilst all the lines 11 receive a sample signal via
the global sampling line 15, only line i, the first line
in the block of lines being reset is actually sampled.

15   Fig. 4 shows one particular way of realizing the above
arrangement. In more detail the decode cell comprises a
NOR gate 16 and three NAND gates 17, 18, 19. The NOR
gate 16 monitors the presence of a reset control signal
from the respective vertical shift register cell 7 and
20   provides an output X, to the first NAND gate 17 of the
decode cell 10 of the next vertical scanning line i+1
and to a second NAND gate of the decode cell of line i.
Thus the first NAND gate 17 of each decode cell 10
compares the "reset" status of the present line i and
25   the previous line i-1, the leading edge of the block of
"reset" lines corresponding to the absence of "reset"
status on the present line (at the time of sampling -
see below) and presence of "reset" status on the
previous line. The third NAND gate 19 then uses the
30   output of the second NAND gate 18 to enable sampling
only at that line i at the leading edge of the block of
"reset" lines. In this way sampling and then resetting
of a variable number of lines (corresponding to variable
exposure times) can be controlled simply by means of

providing blocks of reset control pulses of variable
size through the vertical shift register. It will of
course be appreciated that Fig. 4 represents only one
way of achieving the desired control of sampling using
5   global sampling and reset inputs and control pulse
inputs via the (single) vertical shift register and that
various other forms of decode cell may also be used.

By means of the above arrangement a relatively wide
range of different exposure values may be achieved
10   depending on the total number of vertical scanning lines
used. An even greater degree of exposure control
allowing particularly short exposure times may be
achieved by varying the length of the actual reset
signal as shown in Fig. 6. It will be appreciated that
15   by shortening the reset signal (but still maintaining
the same starting time) in line i+1 where this is the
next line to be sampled (i.e. the block of reset control
pulses covers the maximum number of lines) then the
length of the relatively short integration period
20   available before sampling, can be varied thereby
providing an additional dimension in exposure variation.

The actual values which should be used to set the
exposure times (via the number of lines to be reset
and/or the length of the reset pulses) may be readily
25   determined by any suitable means including for example
measurement of grey level histograms of previous images
and/or measuring the percentages of pixels with values
above or below two or more grey scale thresholds, and
then comparing these against predetermined criteria.
30   One example of a suitable system is illustrated with
reference to Fig. 8 which is an automatic exposure
control decision diagram. In this case the video stream
is internally histogrammed by pixel brightness into
three bins: very white, average, and very black. Where

the image is found to be nearly all black it is judged
to be too dark and the exposure increased. Conversely
when the image is found to be nearly all white it is
judged to be too bright and the exposure reduced.

5   In a further aspect the present invention provides a
method of automatically electronically controlling
exposure in a solid state image pick-up device
comprising a two-dimensional array of sensing cells,
each sensing cell having a photodiode and a transistor
10   for reading from and writing to the photodiode,
horizontal and vertical scanning means coupled to each
cell of the array, wherein said vertical scanning means
comprises a plurality of vertical scanning lines, each
commonly connected to sensing cells arranged in a
15   horizontal direction, and vertical shift register means
having outputs connected to the vertical scanning lines
for driving the vertical scanning lines with control
pulses so as to cause each line to be successively reset
and then sampled after a variable period defining an
20   integration time, which method comprises the steps of
providing an input to the vertical shift register so as
to drive a group of successive vertical scanning lines
with control signals for enabling resetting thereof
during each line period, providing global sampling and
25   reset signals to all the vertical scanning lines, and
processing the signals received at each line so as to
enable sampling of a vertical scanning line at the
leading edge of said group of successive vertical
scanning lines, monitoring the image obtained with said
30   pick-up device and varying said input to the vertical
shift register so as to increase or decrease the number
of lines in said group of successive vertical scanning
lines thereby to decrease or increase the integration
period of the vertical scanning lines, respectively.

As used herein the "line period" is the period required
to sample a line and progress to the next line to be
sampled.

It will be noted from Fig. 7 that the global sample
5   signal is transmitted ahead of the global reset signal
so that when the present line "reset status" input to
the first NAND gate 17 is 'read' to determine enabling
or non-enabling of sampling, the "reset status " for the
present line will be effectively that from the previous
10 line period.

<u>CLAIMS</u>

1. A solid state image pick-up device comprising a
two-dimensional array of sensing cells, each sensing
cell having a photodiode and a transistor for reading
from and writing to the photodiode, horizontal and

5 vertical scanning means coupled to each cell of the
array, wherein said vertical scanning means comprises a
plurality of vertical scanning lines, each commonly
connected to sensing cells arranged in a horizontal
direction, and vertical shift register means having

10 outputs connected to the vertical scanning lines for
driving the vertical scanning lines with control pulses
so as to cause each line to be successively reset and
then sampled after a variable period defining an
integration time, characterised in that the vertical

15 shift register means comprises a single vertical shift
register formed and arranged to be driven with an input
so as to drive a group of successive vertical scanning
lines during each line period, and there are provided
global reset and sample signal driven means connected to

20 each of said lines via a decode cell, each said decode
cell being connected to the decode cells of preceding
and succeeding lines, said decode cells being formed and
arranged so that the leading line of the group of lines
being reset is sampled, the number of lines in the group

25 being reset determining the number of lines in a group
ahead of the sampled line which are not being reset and
hence the integration time, whereby the integration time
may be varied by variation of the input to the vertical
shift register.

30 2. A device as claimed in claim 1 wherein the decode
cells comprise a NOR gate and three NAND gates, said NOR
gate being formed and arranged for monitoring the
presence of a reset control signal from the respective

vertical shift register cell and providing an output to
a first said NAND gate of the decode cell of the next
vertical scanning line $i + 1$, and to a second NAND gate
of the decode cell of line i, said second NAND gate
5   being also coupled to a global reset input, and
providing an output to a third NAND gate also coupled to
the output of the first NAND gate to enable sampling
only at that line i at the leading edge of the block of
lines being reset.

10   3. A device as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein is
provided a reset signal control means formed and
arranged for varying the duration of the reset signal.

4. A device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3
wherein is provided an automatic exposure control means
15   comprising histogramming means formed and arranged for
histogramming the video stream output of the device into
a plurality of different pixel brightness levels,
comparator means formed and arranged for comparing the
histogram obtained with stored histogram data, and reset
20   signal control means formed and arranged for increasing
or decreasing the number of lines being reset in
response to excursions of said histogram outside
predetermined histogram profiles defined by said stored
histogram data, so as to restore the video stream pixel
25   brightness profile within said predetermined histogram
profiles whereby exposure is automatically controlled so
as to avoid excessively dark or excessively bright
images.

5. A method of automatically electronically controlling
30   exposure in a solid state image pick-up device
comprising a two-dimensional array of sensing cells,
each sensing cell having a photodiode and a transistor
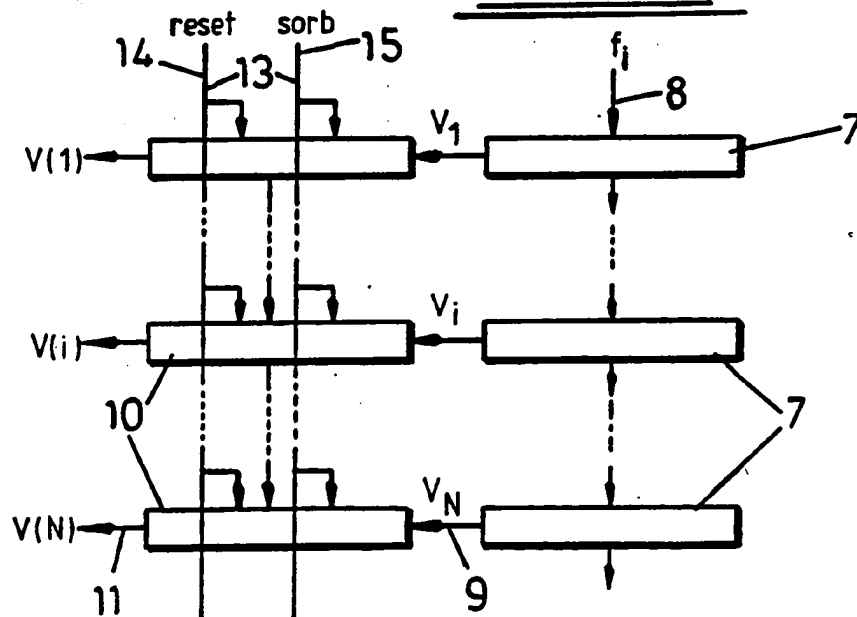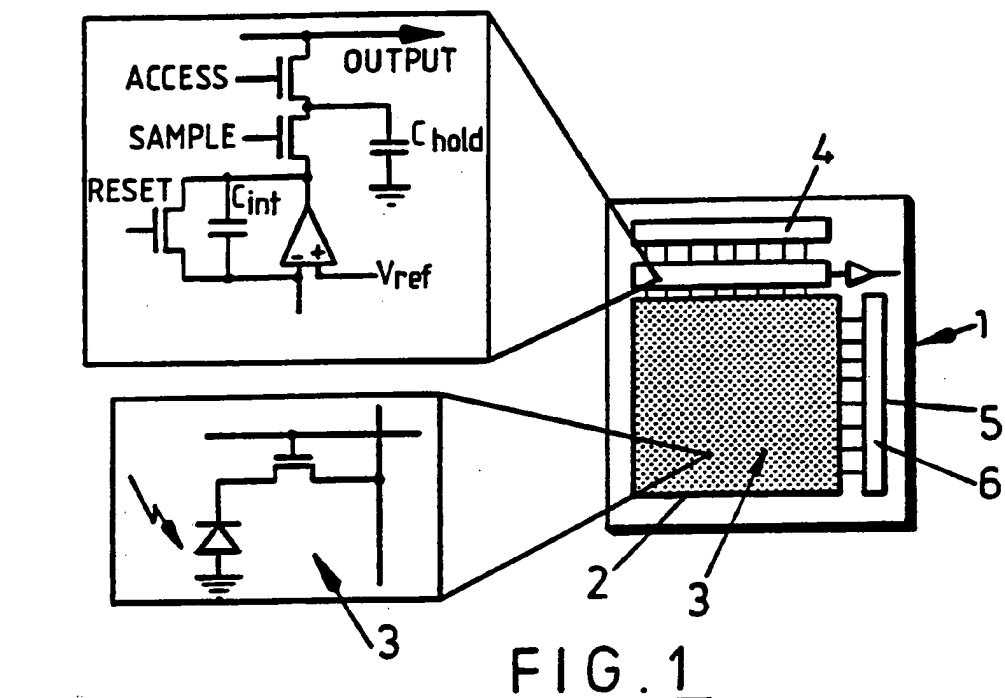for reading from and writing to the photodiode,

horizontal and vertical scanning means coupled to each cell of the array, wherein said vertical scanning means comprises a plurality of vertical scanning lines, each commonly connected to sensing cells arranged in a
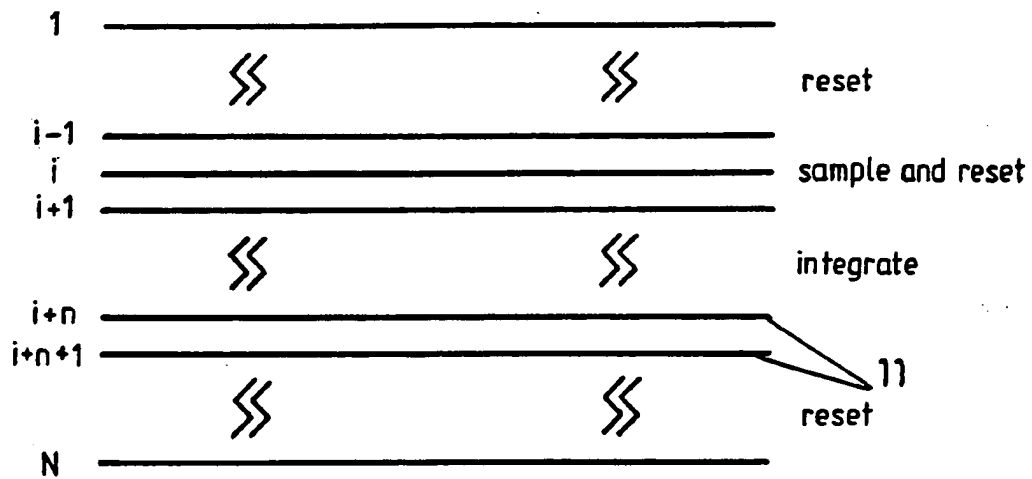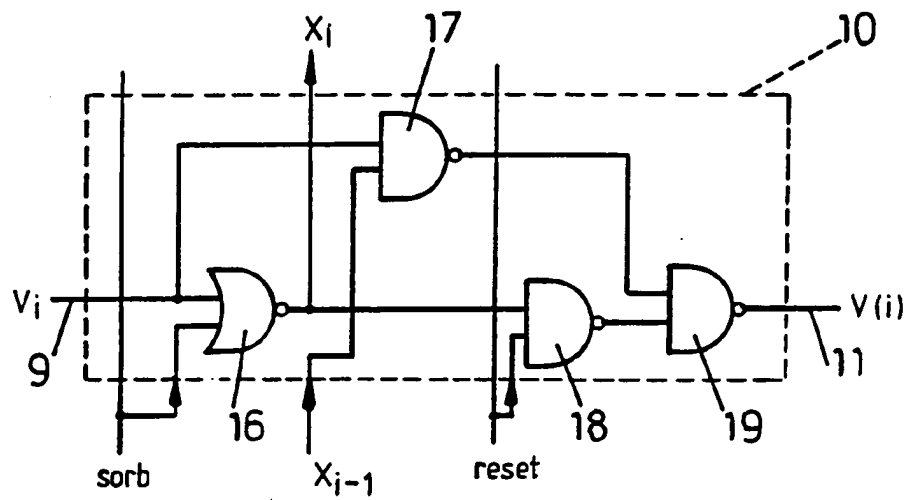
5   horizontal direction, and vertical shift register means having outputs connected to the vertical scanning lines for driving the vertical scanning lines with control pulses so as to cause each line to be successively reset and then sampled after a variable period defining an
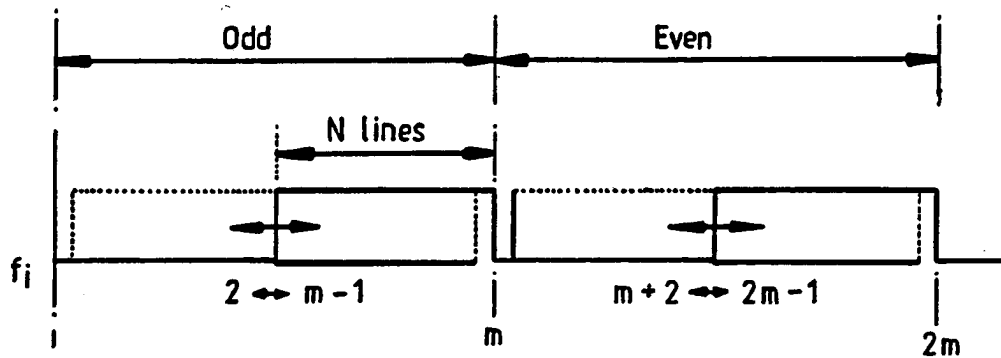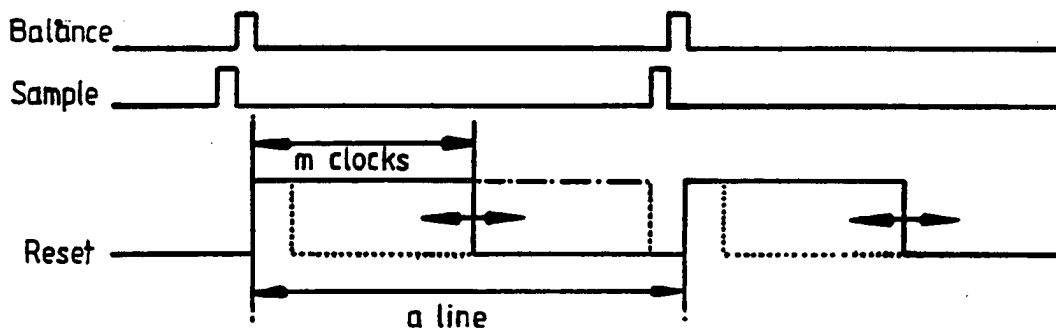
10   integration time, which method comprises the steps of providing an input to the vertical shift register so as to drive a group of successive vertical scanning lines with control signals for enabling resetting thereof during each line period, providing global sampling and

15   reset signals to all the vertical scanning lines, and processing the signals received at each line so as to enable sampling of a vertical scanning line at the leading edge of said group of successive vertical scanning lines, monitoring the image obtained with said

20   pick-up device and varying said input to the vertical shift register so as to increase or decrease the number of lines in said group of successive vertical scanning lines thereby to decrease or increase the integration period of the vertical scanning lines, respectively.

FIG.1

FIG.2

_2 / 4_

1 ───────────────────────────────────

⚡   ⚡   reset

i-1 ──────────────────────────────────
i ──────────────────────────────────   sample and reset
i+1 ──────────────────────────────────

⚡   ⚡   integrate

i+n ─────────────────────────────────
i+n+1 ───────────────────────────────   11

⚡   ⚡   reset

N ───────────────────────────────────

F I G . 3

F I G . 4

FIG.5

FIG.6

1 line

sorb

reset

V(i)

All reset lines

V(i+1) to V(i+n)

FIG.7

% Very Black

Too Dark

Too Bright

% Very White

FIG.8

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)[6]

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl: 5 H04N3/15

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched[7]

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	H04N

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched[8]

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT[9]

Category[o]	Citation of Document,[11] with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages[12]	Relevant to Claim No.[13]
A	PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE 1990 CUSTOM INTEGRATED CIRCUITS CONFERENCE 16 May 1990, BOSTON US pages 731 - 734 RENSHAW.D 'asic vision' see the whole document	1,5
A	US,A,5 027 217 (OSHIO ET AL.) 25 June 1991 see column 6, line 33 - column 8, line 45; figures 2,3	1,5
A	FR,A,2 538 652 (THOMSON CSF) 29 June 1984 see page 3, line 26 - page 5, line 8; figure 1	1,5

[o] Special categories of cited documents:[10]

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
29 OCTOBER 1992	0 9. 11. 92

International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	BEQUET T.P.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 1985)

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A-5027217	25-06-91	JP-A- 1231485	14-09-89
FR-A-2538652	29-06-84	None	